

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

GLOSSARY

-A-

ACCELERATED EROSION- Erosion in excess of what is considered natural rates, often a result of human influence or activities.

ACQUIRED LAND or LAND INTEREST- Lands and/or land interests obtained for USBR project purposes, generally through methods other than withdrawal. Typical methods for acquisition include, but are not necessarily limited to, purchase, condemnation, donation, and exchange.

ACRE-FOOT- A measure of quantity consisting of one acre of water one foot deep; equals 43,560 cubic feet or 325,851 gallons.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS- The day-to-day actions necessary to serve the public and to provide for the management and use of the land and its resources.

ANNUAL PLANT- A plant that lasts one growing season completes its life cycle from seed to seed in one year.

AQUATIC- Living or growing in or on body of water.

AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACEC)- An area within public lands that requires special management attention to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values; fish and wildlife resources; other natural systems or processes; or to protect life or provide safety from natural hazards.

AUTHORIZED ACTIVITY or USE- An activity or use of the reservoir area allowed or permitted pursuant to valid existing rights or pursuant to a right-of-use document issued by Reclamation or another agency within its jurisdiction.

AUTHORIZED OFFICER (AO)- That person or individual within a government agency who has been delegated the authority to sign a right-of-use authorization on behalf of that agency.

-B-

BADLAND- in soil survey, a miscellaneous area map unit, which is generally devoid of vegetation, is intricately dissected by a fine drainage network with a high drainage density and has short, steep slopes with narrow interfluvies resulting from erosion of soft geologic materials. Badlands are most common in arid or semiarid regions.

BENEFIT/COST RATIO- A comparison of the beneficial value of an action to its cost of implementation. The higher the benefit to cost ratio, the more economically sound an action is considered.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)- programs, practices, policies and procedures, and

structures or activities which have been shown to be effective in management and protection of a given resource. This term is most often used in regard to water quality and soil protection.

BIOLOGICAL PEST CONTROL- Use of organisms to control undesired plants and animals. Control organisms may include insects, predators, fungi, pheromone traps, release of sterilized populations, neutering, etc.

BIOTURBATION- The disturbance and/or mixing of soil or sediment by living organisms (i.e. plants and/or animals).

-C-

CARRYING CAPACITY- Estimated amount of use or population that a given area can support without inducing unacceptable levels of damage to the area or its associated resources.

CHEMICAL PEST CONTROL- Use of chemicals to control undesired plants and animals. Chemicals include toxicants (e.g., pesticides, insecticides, herbicides), repellants, and fumigants.

COMMUNITY- A group of plants and animals living in a specific region under relatively similar conditions.

COMPONENT- A part of a larger system or complex.

CONCESSION- A non-government commercial business that supports public recreational uses and provides facilities, goods, or services for which revenues are collected. A concession may involve the use of project lands and usually involves the development of improvements.

CONTROLLED SURFACE USE (CSU)- A stipulation that allows surface use and occupancy (unless restricted by another stipulation), but identified resource values require special operational constraints that may modify lease rights. This term is usually used in regard to federal fluid mineral lease stipulations, though it may also be used in other contexts.

COVER (SOIL)- Material covering soil and providing protection from or resistance to, impact of rain drops, expressed in percentage of area covered. Soil cover is composed of vegetation, litter, erosion pavement, and rock.

COVER (WILDLIFE)- Vegetation or other materials serving to conceal wildlife from predators and/or protect wildlife from heat, cold, precipitation, and other weather conditions.

CRITICAL HABITAT- An area occupied by a threatened or endangered species “on which are found those physical and biological features (1) essential to the conservation of the species, and (2) which may require special management consideration or protection” (16 USC 1532 [5] [A] [I] 1988).

CRUCIAL HABITAT- Habitat on which a species depends for survival.

CUBIC FEET PER SECOND (CFS)- a measurement of water or stream flow. One cubic foot is 7.48 gallons; a flow of 1 cfs produces 448.8 gallons per minute.

CULTURAL PEST CONTROL- Use of cultural practices to control pests. Cultural practices may include controlled burns, changes in grazing or irrigation practices, flooding, good housekeeping, removal of food sources, habitat modification, exclusion, etc.

CULTURAL RESOURCES- Those remains of human activity, occupation, or endeavor reflected in districts, sites, structures, buildings, objects, artifacts, ruins, works of art, architecture, and natural features that were of importance in human events. These consist of (1) physical remains, (2) areas where significant human events occurred, even though evidence of the event no longer remains, and (3) the environment immediately surrounding the resources.

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN (CRMP)- A written plan which identifies cultural resources related objectives, management actions, priorities for implementing those actions, and monitoring of the resources within a specific geographic area.

-D-

DIRECTIVES AND STANDARDS- A component of the Bureau of Reclamation Manual which provides the basic instructions and requirements for an action or process.

DEGRADATION- 1) A process of transition from a higher to a lower quality; also,
2) The state or condition of being degraded.

DIVERSE- Having variety.

DIVERSITY- Relative degree of abundance of wildlife species, plant species, ecological communities, habitats, or habit features per unit of area.

-E-

EARTH MODIFYING ACTIVITIES- Planned activities which change the form or character of the earth's surface. These include such activities as plowing, leveling, excavation, and structure or facility construction.

EASEMENT- An interest in land that gives the owner of the easement the right to use another person's real property for a specific purpose.

ECOSYSTEM- A community which includes all component organisms and associated environmental factors, and which forms an interacting system.

EGRESS- Act or right of coming out or leaving.

EMERGENT VEGETATION- Vegetation that is rooted below the water surface and which extends above the water surface.

ENCUMBERED- Burdened with legal rights or claims which diminish the value of, and/or which hinder the full use of, one's property.

ENCUMBRANCE- Any right to, or interest in, land which may exist and which may diminish the land's value, but which is consistent with the passing of the land by conveyance. This includes easements, right-

of-way, leases, claims, etc.

ENDANGERED SPECIES- Species that are in danger of extinction in all or a significant portion of their range. The Secretary of Interior makes the determination for federal listing.

ENHANCEMENT- The act of increasing or making greater, as in value or quality.

EROSION- The wearing away of the land surface by running water, wind, ice or other geologic agents, or resulting from human or animal activities.

-F-

FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN- A site-specific plan for managing fire on a property. The plan should include risk assessment, suppression guidelines, partnerships, control measures, controlled burn guidelines, fuel management, and other fire management actions.

-G-

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS)- A data management system with computer hardware and software functions for the input, storage, analysis, and output of mappable data and associated information.

GRASSLAND- An area of grass or grass-like vegetation, such as a prairie or meadow.

GROUND WATER- Subsurface waters in a zone of saturation which are or can be brought to the surface of the ground or to surface waters through wells, springs, seeps, or other discharge areas. (from CDPHE Regulation #41)

-H-

HABITAT- 1) Specific set of physical conditions that surround single species, groups of species, or a large community; 2) Place or type of site in which an animal or plant naturally or normally occurs.

HISTORIC PROPERTY- cultural resources which are eligible to the National Register of Historic Property.

HOLDER- One who possesses something; an owner.

HYDROGRAPHIC- Of or pertaining to the physical conditions, boundaries, flow and related characteristics of oceans, lakes, rivers, and other surface waters.

HYDROGRAPHIC REGIME- The systematic increases and decreases in the flow of surface water in an area, as affected by environmental factors.

-I-

INGRESS- Act or right of going in or entering.

INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT- The planning and implementation of a coordinated program utilizing a variety of methods for managing an area or resource to meet the objectives for that area or resource.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT- A coordinated program utilizing a broad range of methods to manage undesired animals and pests within an area. Methods may include education, preventive measures, good stewardship, and biological, cultural, chemical, and mechanical control.

INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT- An agreement between two agencies which outlines the roles and responsibilities of the agencies in a collaborative action.

-K-

KNOWN GEOLOGIC STRUCTURE (KGS)- A geologic trap in which an accumulation of oil or gas has been discovered by drilling and which is determined to be productive, the limits of which include all acreage that is presumptively productive.

-L-

LAND USE- Activities undertaken on a particular tract or parcel of land. Uses may include recreation, agriculture, livestock grazing, wildlife management, open space, rights-of-way, mining.

LEASABLE MINERALS- Minerals such as coal, oil, and gas, and all other minerals which may be leased by the United States under the authority of the various Federal leasable mineral acts.

LIVESTOCK- Domestic animals used or raised on a farm or ranch. Includes horses, cattle, goats, sheep, etc.

LOCATABLE MINERALS- 1) Minerals that may be acquired under the Mining Law of 1872, as amended; also, 2) In general, minerals that normally occur in veins, such as gold, lead, silver, molybdenum, etc. (Sometimes called “hard rock” minerals.)

-M-

MECHANICAL PEST CONTROL- Use of mechanical practices to control unwanted plants and animals. Mechanical practices include trapping (live and lethal), shooting, pulling, tilling, cracker shells, propane cannons, etc.

MINERAL MATERIALS- Common varieties of minerals such as sand, gravel, soil; also, sometimes referred to as “saleable minerals.”

MINERAL RIGHT- 1) An interest in minerals in land, with or without ownership of the surface of the land; also,
2) A right to take minerals or a right to receive royalties.

MITIGATION- 1) avoiding or reducing possible adverse impacts to a resource by limiting the timing, location, or magnitude of an action and its implementation;
2) rectifying possible adverse impact by repairing, rehabilitating or restoring the affected environment or resource;
3) reducing or eliminating adverse impacts by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of an action.

MITIGATION MEASURE- A measure or action taken to reduce the adverse impacts to the environment

from implementation of a project or another action. Such measures may include avoidance, replacement, restoration, relocation, timing of operations, etc.

MANAGING ENTITY or PARTNER- 1) A person, company, or agency which manages Reclamation lands and/or projects pursuant to a contract or agreement with Reclamation.

-N-

NAVAJO RESERVOIR AREA- All of the lands and land interests which were withdrawn or acquired by Reclamation for construction, operation and maintenance of the Navajo Unit, CRSP and retained under Reclamation's jurisdiction, including several parcels below Navajo Dam along the San Juan River (See Map 1.2).

NOISE SENSITIVE AREA (NSA)- an area that, because of its use by humans or special status wildlife species and the importance of reduced noise levels to such use, is designated for management which limits the noise level from long-term and/or continuous noise producing sources.

NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY (NSO)- A stipulation that prohibits occupancy or disturbance on all or a part of the ground surface in order to protect special values or uses. This term is usually used in regard to federal fluid mineral lease stipulations, though it may also be used in other contexts.

NOXIOUS WEED- An alien plant that is invasive and undesirable and declared a noxious weed by the State or County and which generally meets one or more of the following criteria:

- a) aggressively invades or is physically damaging to economic crops or native plant communities;
- b) is detrimental to the environmentally sound management of natural or agricultural ecosystems;
- c) is poisonous to livestock;
- d) is a carrier of detrimental insects, diseases, or parasites.

-O-

OFF-HIGHWAY MOTOR VEHICLE (New Mexico definition)- Any motor vehicle operated or used exclusively off the highways of this state [NM] and that is not legally equipped for operation on the highway. (NMAC 12.5.1.7W)

OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE (Colorado definition)- Any self-propelled vehicle which is designed to travel on wheels or tracks in contact with the ground, which is designed for use off of the public highways, and which is generally and commonly used to transport persons for recreational purposes. "Off highway vehicle" does not include: (a) Vehicles designed and used primarily for travel on, over, or in the water; (b) Snowmobiles; (c) Military vehicles; (d) Golf carts; (f) Vehicles designed and used specifically for agricultural, logging or mining purposes; or (g) Vehicles registered pursuant to article 3 of title 42, C.R.S. (CRS 33-14.5-101(3))

OFF-ROAD VEHICLE (ORV) (USBR definition)- Any motorized vehicle (including the standard automobile) designed for or capable of cross-country travel on or immediately over land, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or natural terrain. The term excludes, among others, (1) fire, emergency, and law enforcement vehicles for emergency purposes, (2) garden or lawn tractors used for designed purposes, (3) agricultural, construction, maintenance, and other equipment and vehicles used as authorized by a permit, license, agreement, or contract with Reclamation, and (4) "official use" vehicles. (43 CFR § 420.5)

OFFICIAL USE VEHICLE- Means a vehicle used by an employee, agent, or designated representative of the Federal government, with permission from the Bureau of Reclamation, for official purposes. This term includes employees of Reclamation's managing entities.

OUTSTANDING RIGHT/INTEREST- A land, land use, or resource use right or interest which has not yet been terminated or vacated.

OVERSTORY- The trees or shrubs which make up the canopy of a vegetative type.

-P-

PATENT- The instrument or document by which the United States granted a portion of the public domain to one or more individuals.

PERSONAL WATERCRAFT (PWC)- A vessel which uses an inboard motor powering a water pump as its primary source of power; it is designed to be operated by a person sitting, standing, or kneeling on the vessel, rather than sitting or standing inside the vessel; some PWCs can carry as many as three seated people.

PLAN ADJUSTMENTS- Changes to this plan to ensure that the plan is current, and covers the necessary resources and issues. Such changes may be minimal or substantial. Minimal changes would be made through plan maintenance, while substantial changes would be made through plan modifications.

PLAN AMENDMENT- A plan modification based on changes in circumstances or conditions affecting the scope, terms, or conditions of this plan, particularly for a proposed action which does not conform to this plan, but which warrants further consideration prior to a scheduled revision. Generally an amendment only involves one or two issues.

PLAN MAINTENANCE- Activities taken to maintain and update this plan without changing its scope or intent or affecting the basic decisions, terms and conditions, use levels, or restrictions contained therein. Such activities may include posting new information, refining analyses, and making minor changes in management actions.

PLAN MODIFICATION- Activities taken to maintain and update this plan which would change its scope or intent; or affect the basic decisions, terms and conditions, use levels, or restrictions contained therein.

PLAN MONITORING- A system or process of reviews to ensure implementation of the plan, to track the effectiveness of planned management actions and standards and guidelines, to provide additional information, and to track the long-term management of the area..

PLAN REVISION- A plan modification based on this plan becoming outdated or otherwise obsolete and which involves the completion of a new RMP.

PRIMARY JURISDICTION AREA (PJA) - The area surrounding the dam, outlet works and distribution works, wherein the BOR retains primary jurisdiction for the protection, operation, and maintenance of said project facilities.

PRESCRIBED BURN- A planned vegetative manipulation using fire to meet certain resource management objectives. The fire is ignited and managed so as to control its intensity and spread.

PROJECT FACILITIES- The water diversion, collection, storage, and carriage facilities, and appurtenant ancillary facilities built by Reclamation or its managing entity under the project authorizing act(s) to fulfill the primary purposes of those acts.

PROJECT LANDS- Lands and interests in land acquired, withdrawn or otherwise reserved for Reclamation project purposes, and administered for such purposes by Reclamation.

PROJECT PURPOSES- Those purposes for which a Reclamation project was authorized, as specified in the applicable Reclamation law or laws.

PUBLIC LAND- 1) Vacant, unappropriated and unreserved lands which have never left Federal ownership (e.g., public domain); also,
2) Federal lands administered by BLM, also,
3) all lands under the custody and control of the Secretary of Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, except Indian lands (from EO #11644- Use of off-road vehicles on the public lands), also
3) (in broadest sense) lands owned by the Federal, State, or local governments, as opposed to private ownership.

PERCENTAGE PURE LIVE SEED- Seed germination percentage times seed purity percentage divided by 100.

-R-

REAL PROPERTY- 1) Land and generally whatever is erected or growing upon, or affixed to land; also,
2) Rights issuing out of, annexed to, and exercisable within or about land. These include the land and interests in land, such as, mineral rights, water rights, right-of-way, leases, structures, and buildings.

RECLAMATION- 1) The process of converting disturbed land to its former use or other productive uses (from FFO 2003 PRMP/FEIS); 2) the Bureau of Reclamation

RECLAMATION LANDS- Lands and land interests under the custody and control of the Commissioner, US Bureau of Reclamation.

RECREATION FACILITIES- Those facilities constructed or installed for public recreational use or for support of such use. Said facilities may include, but are not limited to, buildings and other structures (such as park headquarters, visitor centers, maintenance shops, shelters, kiosks, etc.,) campgrounds, picnic grounds, boat docks and ramps, electrical lines, water systems, roads, parking areas, sewer systems, signs, trash facilities, boundary and interior fencing, etc.

RESERVOIR AREA- In general, those lands and land interests underlying and surrounding a reservoir basin which were withdrawn or acquired by Reclamation for project purposes and which are retained under Reclamation's jurisdiction.

RESERVOIR BASIN- That portion of the reservoir area contained below the normal high water line of a reservoir.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN (RMP)- A written document that addresses the existing resources of an area and provides future objectives, goals, and management direction.

RIGHT-OF-WAY- 1) The right to pass over property owned by another party; also,
2) The strip of land over which facilities, such as highways, railroads, power lines, etc. are built.

RIGHTS-OF-USE- Land or resource uses issued or granted, according to law, by the appropriate entity on, over, across a given parcel. Such uses may be authorized by lease, grant, permit, license or other documents.

RIPARIAN AREA or ZONE- Land areas adjacent to streams, lakes, or other bodies of water where the vegetation present is dependent on the water table of that water body.

RIPARIAN HABITAT- Habitat associated with a riparian zone. Includes both terrestrial (land based) and aquatic (water based) habitat.

RIVER WASH- in soil survey descriptions, a miscellaneous area map unit, which consists of barren alluvial areas of unstabilized sand, silt, clay, or gravel reworked frequently by stream activity.

ROAD- A vehicle route which has been improved and maintained by mechanical means to insure relatively regular and continuous use.

-S-

SALEABLE MINERALS- 1) Common forms of minerals such as sand, gravel, soil, etc., which may be sold under the various authorities of the United States; also sometimes referred to as “mineral materials.”

SAN JUAN RIVER BASIN RESTORATION IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM (SJRBRIP)- The implementation plan for the recovery of endangered native fish in the San Juan River basin.

SEDIMENTATION- The act or process of depositing soil particles which are suspended in water.

SENSITIVE SPECIES- A plant or animal species, subspecies, or variety for which a Federal or State agency has determined there is a concern for the species viability, as evidenced by a significant current or predicted downward trend in the population or habitat.

SHRUBLAND- An area of vegetation where shrubs or bushes are the dominate plants present.

SMALL GAME- Those wildlife species defined as small game by the respective State fish and wildlife agencies. They include small game birds, small game mammals, and other small game.

SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA (SMA)- An area that has special resource values and where some uses may be restricted in order to protect those resources.

SPECIES OF CONCERN- Taxa for which further biological research and field study are needed to resolve their conservation status (USFWS).

SPLIT ESTATE- Refers to land where the mineral rights and the surface rights are owned by different parties.

STANDARDS AND GUIDES- Written instructions prepared by Federal and State agencies outlining how work is to be accomplished and actions that need to be taken.

SUBORDINATE- To place a person's rights or claims below those of others, and/or make that right subject to the authority or control of others.

SUBORDINATION- The act or process by which a person's rights or claims are ranked below those of others.

SURFACE MANAGEMENT AGENCY (SMA) - In a split estate situation, the agency which has the jurisdictional administration of the land surface and its resources. For the Navajo Reservoir Area, the primary surface management agency is the Bureau of Reclamation.

SURFACE WATER- Water, whether flowing or standing, which is present at the ground's surface (as opposed to ground water).

-T-

THREATENED SPECIES- A plant or animal species, subspecies or variety that is not currently in danger of extinction, but is likely to be in the foreseeable future. The Secretary of Interior makes this determination for federal listing.

TIMING LIMITATION (TL)- A seasonal restriction stipulation that prohibits surface use during specified time periods to protect identified resource values. This term is usually used in regard to federal fluid mineral lease stipulations, though it may also be used in other contexts.

-U-

UNAUTHORIZED USE- Use of land or associated resources which is not permitted or otherwise allowed by virtue of applicable grants, conveyances, deeds, reservations, licenses, and/or permits etc..

UNDERSTORY- Plants growing beneath a canopy of other plants; usually refers to grasses, forbs, and low shrubs under a tree or brush canopy.

USEFUL LIFE- The expected or actual life, whichever is shorter, of a capital improvement consistent with proper maintenance, or the primary term of the existing lease on the property on which the improvement was constructed, whichever period of time is shorter. (Colorado definition from CDOW/CDPOR MOU, 1976)

-V-

VALID EXISTING RIGHT (VER)- A documented, legal right or interest in the land which allows a person or entity to use said land for a specific purpose. Such rights include fee title ownership, mineral rights, rights-of-way, easements, permits, licenses, etc.. Such rights may have been reserved, acquired, leased, granted, permitted, or otherwise authorized over time.

VALID EXISTING USE- A use of land based on a valid existing right.

VEGETATIVE COMPOSITION- The various species of plants present in an area, their age, and their relative arrangement within a vegetative community.

VEGETATIVE CONDITION- The particular state of being of a plant, a plant population, or a plant

community. This includes such elements as vigor, general abundance, amount of use, etc.

VEGETATIVE COMMUNITY- 1) Plant association with immediately distinguishable characteristics based upon and named after apparent dominant plant species (e.g. grassland, shrubland, woodland, forest, etc.); also,
2) Vegetative type.

-W-

WATERFOWL- Swimming birds often associated with freshwater. This term includes all species of ducks, mergansers, geese, and brant.

WATER RIGHT- A legal right to use available water for general or specific purposes, such as irrigation, mining, power, or domestic use, either to its full capacity or to a measured extent or during a defined portion of time.

WETLAND- an area that is inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

WILDLIFE- Animals living in a natural, undomesticated state.

WILDLIFE HABITAT- 1) The arrangement of food, water, cover, and space needed for the survival of wildlife. (CDOW)

WINTER RANGE- Area occupied by animal species during winter.

WITHDRAWN LAND- Federal land withheld from settlement, sale, location, or entry under some or all of the general land laws to: 1) limit activity under those laws in order to maintain other public values in the that land, 2) reserve the area for a particular purpose or program, or 3) transfer jurisdiction of the land from one federal agency to another.

WOODLAND- Land having a cover of trees and shrubs of such nature that the woody vegetation is not generally valuable for timber.

ACRONYMS

ADA- Americans with Disabilities Act

AFY- Acre feet per year

AO- Authorized Officer

BIA- US Bureau of Indian Affairs

BLM- US Bureau of Land Management

BMP- Best Management Practice

CDPHE- Colorado Department of Health and Environment

CDPOR- Colorado Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation

CDOW- Colorado Division of Wildlife

CFR- Code of Federal Regulations

CFS- Cubic Feet per Second

COGCC- Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission

CRMP- Cultural Resources Management Plan

CRSP- Colorado River Storage Project

CRSPA- Colorado River Storage Project Act

CRS- Colorado Revised Statutes

CSHPO- Colorado State Historical Preservation Office

CSU- Controlled Surface Use

CUPCA- Central Utah Project Completion Act

CWA- Clean Water Act

DEA- Draft Environmental Assessment

DEIS- Draft Environmental Impact Statement

DR- Decision Record

EA- Environmental Assessment

EIS- Environmental Impact Statement

EPA- US Environmental Protection Agency

ESA- Endangered Species Act

FAA- Federal Aviation Administration

FEA- Final Environmental Assessment

FEIS- Final Environmental Impact Statement

FERC- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

FFO- Farmington Field Office, BLM, New Mexico

FLPMA- Federal Land Policy and Management Act

GIS- Geographic Information System

IA- Interagency Agreement

IPMP- Integrated Pest Management Plan

JAN- Jicarilla Apache Nation

KGS- Known Geologic Structure

LPC- Land Purchase Contract

MBTA- Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918

MSL- Mean Sea Level

NEPA- National Environmental Policy Act

NHPA- National Historic Preservation Act

NIIP- Navajo Indian Irrigation Project

NMOCD- New Mexico Oil Conservation Division

NMDGF- New Mexico Department of Game and Fish

NMSHPO- New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office

NMSPD- New Mexico State Parks Division

NN- Navajo Nation

NRCS- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

NSA- Noise Sensitive Area

NSO- No Surface Occupancy

O&M- Operations and Maintenance

OHV- Off-highway Vehicle

ORV- Off-road Vehicle

PJA- Primary Jurisdiction Area

PLS- Pure Live Seed

PNM- Public Service Company of New Mexico

PWC- Personal Watercraft

RIP- Recovery Implementation Plan

RMP- Resource Management Plan

ROD- Record of Decision

ROW- Right-of-Way

SHPO- State Historic Preservation Office

SJR- San Juan River

SJRBRIP- San Juan River Basin Restoration Implementation Program

SMA- Special Management Area or Surface Management Agency

SOI- Secretary of the Interior

SUIT- Southern Ute Indian Tribe

SWWF- Southwestern Willow Flycatcher

TL- Timing Limitation

US- United States

USBR- US Bureau of Reclamation

USDA- United States Department of Agriculture

USDI- United States Department of the Interior

USFS- US Forest Service

USFWS- US Fish and Wildlife Service

VER- Valid Existing Right

VRM- Visual Resource Management

WCAO- Western Colorado Area Office, USBR

WAPA- Western Area Power Administration

WFC- Willow Flycatcher